

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WAR NEWS.

Colonel Heussler, a Swiss military statistician, calculates the total losses in killed in the present European war at 5,000,000.

Three Austrian aeroplanes recently dropped bombs upon the principal square in Verona, Italy, killing thirty persons and seriously injuring thirty more.

Reports from Berlin are that Germany has all the cotton it needs for military purposes for several years and also has access to new supplies from Turkey.

Eugene Bonneton, well known as a painter of scenes of Old Paris, whose Port St. Nicholas is on exhibition at San Francisco exposition, has been killed in action in the Argonne.

Field Marshal von Mackensen will take command of the Turks' Dardanelles operations when he arrives in Constantinople, advices from the Turkish capital state. It is predicted that this will be soon.

Greece has intimated that it will disarm the allied troops in the Balkans if they are forced to retreat into Greece from Serbia and Bulgaria. As a result, the allies are demanding that Greece give them a plain statement of her attitude.

A "finish fight" in the European war will mean utter ruin for Great Britain as well as for Germany, which is prepared to fight six years, said C. P. Trevelyan, liberal, in the house of commons during discussion of conduct of the war.

The hospital ship Anglia, with about 300 wounded men aboard, in addition to the crew, nurses and attendants, bound from France for Dover, England, struck a mine in mid-channel, and sank. Nearly 100 men, most of them seriously wounded, lost their lives.

GENERAL.

Thirty-one men were killed underground by a coal dust explosion in the coal mine of the Northwestern Improvement company at Ravensdale, Wash.

Three physicians who examined Alfred Jennings, a cattleman of Ellsworth county, Kansas, who is ill with a disease which has been pronounced foot and mouth disease, have confirmed the original diagnosis.

Dr. Henry R. Carter, veteran yellow fever fighter of the United States public health service, has been stricken in Porto Rico with dengue, the malignant tropical fever against which he recently inaugurated a campaign on the island.

Dr. Josephine Baker, director of the child hygiene board of health of New York, is authority for the statement that the lives of more than 20,000 infants have been saved in New York alone since the bureau began its work eight years ago.

District Attorney R. H. Jackson, at Pittsburgh, swore out warrants against forty-five persons accused of violating the election laws in the primary election on September 21. Within a short time twenty-five arrests had been made.

A proclamation attributed to Villa, posted in Nogales, Ariz., refers to President Wilson as an "evangelistic professor of philosophy," and declares that Mexico cannot be pacified by Carranza because the people will not accept a government forced upon them by the United States.

Joseph Hillstrom's execution at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the murder of J. J. Morrison and Morrison's son, January 10, 1914, was followed by Governor Spry's announcement that he would "clear the state of the lawless element that now infests it."

A fuel oil tank with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons is to be constructed by the U. S. Navy department on the shore at Portsmouth, near Newport, R. I., as a source of supply for battleships and other naval vessels.

Destruction of birds, according to Col. G. C. Shields, president of the League of American Sportsmen, costs the United States \$1,000,000,000 a year. Col. Shields made the assertion in an address before the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Laying of the four-ton cornerstone of the new state capitol of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City, on the eighth anniversary of Oklahoma's statehood, was attended by elaborate exercises and the full Masonic ritual.

Booker T. Washington, foremost teacher and leader of the negro race, died at his home at Tuskegee, Alabama, near the Tuskegee institute, of which he was founder and president.

The first formal steps in a campaign for the creation of a world supreme court for the judicial settlement of all international disputes were taken at a luncheon given at the Bankers' club at New York, which was attended by men prominent in public life from all sections of the country.

Six Chicago physicians, composing a coroner's jury, held that Dr. H. J. Haiselden, who permitted an infant, Allan John Bollinger, to die when an operation might have saved him to a life of unhappiness as a defective, was morally and ethically justified in refusing to perform the operation which his conscience did not sanction.

That the value of the poultry interests in the United States now approximates 1,000,000,000, or more than enough to buy out several of the live stock industries, was the statement made by E. B. Thompson of America, N. Y., in an address which opened the convention at San Francisco of the American Poultry association.

Two thousand six hundred and seventy-seven persons walked down the sawdust trail in eight Billy Sunday meetings held in Syracuse, N. Y., Sunday, November 14. Following the tabernacle service Sunday issued a statement saying "this is the first time since Saint Peter preached at Pentecost 1,900 years ago that so many persons have been converted to Christianity in one day."

SPORTING.

Mike Gibbons and "Young" Ahern, middleweights will meet in a ten-round contest at Milwaukee the first week of December for a purse of \$10,000.

Jack Ness, first baseman of the Oakland, Cal., club, Coast league, and holder of the world's record for hits made in consecutive games, has signed a contract for next year with the Chicago American league club.

Nebraska university's football team won the Missouri valley conference championship once more by swamping Kansas, 22 to 0, on their own campus at Lawrence. The victory was a clean-cut demonstration of superiority by the Nebraska men.

Frank C. Zehrung of Lincoln, Neb., member of a theatrical syndicate that controls the Brandeis of Omaha and theaters in St. Joseph, Wichita, Topeka and Lincoln, has been elected president of the Western league to succeed "Tip" O'Neill, according to a message received at Lincoln.

Charley White of Chicago, who was defeated two months ago by Milburn Saylor of Indianapolis, turned on his conqueror at Boston and knocked him out a minute and a half after the bout started. After being floored for a count of seven, Saylor struggled to his feet only to go down again for the full count.

WASHINGTON.

The Navy department announces that Commander Arthur MacArthur of the battleship Nebraska has been assigned to command the mineship San Francisco.

A formal order was issued by the Postoffice department directing postmasters hereafter to refuse to accept parcel post packages for Germany, Austria and Hungary.

Democratic members of the ways and means committee, it was announced will meet November 29, to take up the organization of the new house of representatives.

Associate Justice Hughes of the supreme court notified the secretary of state of Nebraska he would not be a candidate at the coming presidential primary election and requested that his name be not placed upon the ballot.

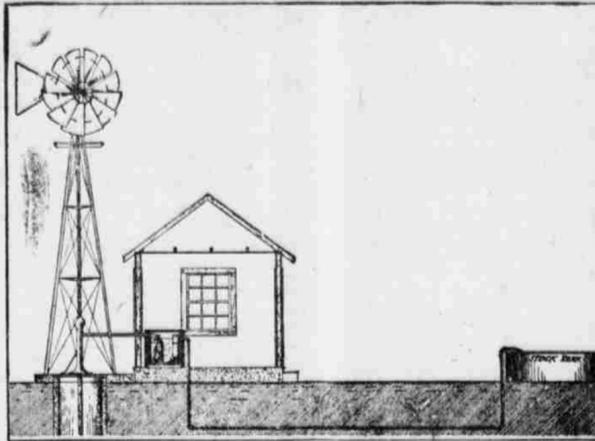
Congress may be asked to place a temporary embargo on exports of structural steel to the European belligerents in order to afford a sufficient supply of the metal for use in the construction of the two battleships, it is said.

Careful review of the private bids for the hulls and machinery of the two new super-dreadnoughts authorized by the last congress has shown finally that none comes within the limit set by congress. Secretary Daniels is undecided whether new bids will be asked or whether the government will make arrangements to build the ships in its own yards.

Tentative plans are being considered, Secretary Daniels announces, for two 36,000-ton battleships to be included in the first year's part of the five-year building program congress will be asked to approve. There are no warships so large afloat anywhere in the world now.

More than \$100,000 is now held by the Federal Reserve board in its gold settlement fund to the credit of reserve banks and reserve agents. The fund has now been in existence six months.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF CREAMERY BUTTER



Showing Method of Connecting Up Cream Tank With Stock Tank.

(By J. H. FRANDEEN, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Nebraska.)

As a result of market investigations carried on by the United States dairy division some time ago to determine the quality of American butter, a large amount of the butter examined was found to be of inferior quality because of the poor cream from which it had been made. That such a state of affairs exists is bad enough but still more discouraging is the fact that during the last few years the amount of poor cream has not decreased.

When we stop to consider that the production of cream and butter is one of the leading industries of the nation, the one industry that serves and has served the American farmer well, not only in years of bountiful crops and high prices, but has been a faithful standby in years of crop failures and hard times, it is evident that poor quality in the production of cream must mean a needless loss of thousands of dollars to the producers. Moreover, it gives foreign butter just the chance it would like to have to compete in our own markets.

Although modern methods and machinery have done much to improve the quality of creamery butter, the most skillful buttermaking using the best of machinery cannot overcome the evil effects arising from the filthy methods followed by some cream producers.

Frequent experiments have shown that low temperatures will greatly retard the growth of most germs and that cream quickly cooled will keep sweet much longer than when it is allowed to cool gradually. The practice of adding warm cream to cream that has been previously cooled is recognized as being extremely undesirable because warm cream raises the temperature of the whole mass sufficiently to start the dormant bacteria to activity, causing them to multiply rapidly, producing large amounts of acid and also undesirable fermentations before the cream is again cooled to a point where their growth is checked. Warm cream should be thoroughly cooled before it is added to the cold cream.

From these facts it appears that the most practical means at the disposal of the dairyman for checking bacterial action—the spoiling of cream—lies in the universal application of low temperatures in handling the cream. The most satisfactory and practical means of securing these desirable results has been by the use of some form of cooling tank.

Recognizing the great importance of devising a cooling tank that will be at once cheap, practical, and efficient, the department of dairy husbandry of Nebraska in co-operation with Profs. G. L. McKay and F. W. Bouska of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' association have spent much time investigating this problem. An effort has been made to perfect a tank that would be both effective and convenient. Such a tank must be substantially made of good insulating material and able to stand up under hard usage. It must have a tight cover in order to prevent loss of efficiency due to exposure of the cooling water to the air. The pipe through which the cooling water enters should discharge

near the bottom of the tank and the overflow near the top and at the opposite end and should be of such size that there will be no danger of water rising above the tops of the cans. With these general requirements in mind the committee, together with the co-operation of representatives of local creameries, devised, constructed and experimented with a number of different kinds of tanks to determine their cost and efficiency.

As a result the rectangular tank shown in Fig. 1 gave highly satisfactory results. Later a round tank shown in Fig. 2 embodying the features of the rectangular tank, was found to give satisfactory results and has the advantage of being constructed cheaper than would be possible for a rectangular tank. The committee is still working on a substantially built, well-insulated metal tank.

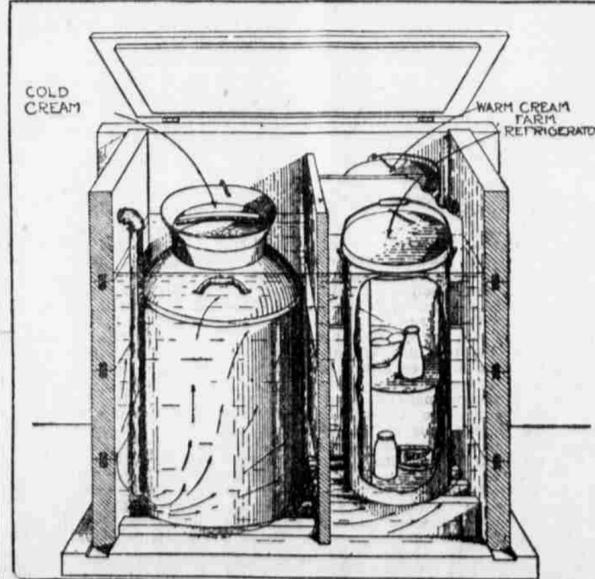
Upon the recommendation of the committee the Association of American Creamery Butter Manufacturers adopted the round and the rectangular tanks as shown in above cuts as the official tanks of the association. This association has already taken steps to have these tanks manufactured and distributed to parties interested at the lowest possible cost. To those desiring to build their own tanks plans and specifications will be furnished by the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' association.

To sum up, it may be said that the quality of cream produced depends largely upon the conditions prevailing on the farm. Cleanliness is essential at every point. As some one has well said, "Clean cream, cool cream, rich cream are essential factors in cream production."

The responsibility, however, does not lie entirely with the farmer. The same care that must be exercised on the farm must be observed at the cream station and creamery. The cream station must be provided with proper cooling facilities and the quarters used for the cream station must be sanitary, clean, and well ventilated, otherwise the work and care of the dairyman count for naught.

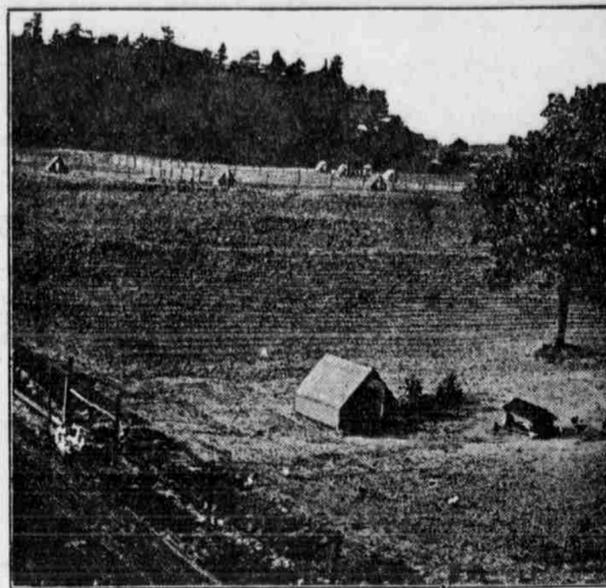
Again, material improvement must come through co-operation with the railways engaged in the hauling of cream, whereby at their junction points at least shelter would be provided which would protect the cream from the sun when left on the platform. Something, too, could undoubtedly be done toward providing more sanitary and better cooled cars for use in shipping cream.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I anticipate but little trouble in getting the hearty and intelligent approval of the farmers on this bad cream propaganda, if, along with this demand, will come a cream price based strictly on grade. As long as the cream producer sees his indifferent neighbor producing poor cream and knows he receives the same price for it, it will be extremely difficult to convince him that quality really counts in the making of butter. As a matter of fact, however, one should not lose sight of the fact that every additional can of good cream helps directly or indirectly the general average of the butter made as well as the price secured for it.



Rectangular Cream Cooling Tank.

SECURING EGGS DURING WINTER SEASON



Well-Arranged Colony Houses on Poultry Farm.

A good poultry house is what you need, Mr. Farmer, if you are going to have plenty of eggs to sell this winter.

Some farmers feel that winter eggs are too hard to get to make it worth while to try to produce them. This is a mistake, according to R. M. Sherwood, poultry specialist in the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

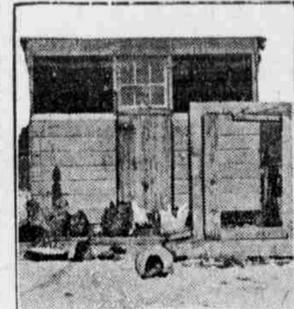
"If one has a good poultry house," commented Mr. Sherwood, "he should have little trouble. Early matured pullets properly housed and fed

west, north and east sides tight during the winter months, while the south side should furnish the ventilation. There may be a few glass windows on the south side, but more space should be left open, except that curtains may be dropped down for the nights, and on a few very stormy days. On some occasions these openings may be left uncovered during the night. Sometimes curtains do not allow enough air to circulate. In these cases openings may be made just under the roof to allow the air to circulate more freely. Whatever the system of ventilation may be, it is essential that the house should be dry and free from bad odors.

The house should be so constructed that it can be easily cleaned. The floor should be smooth. Concrete is good for this reason. It is true, however, that concrete floors built on damp ground are damp. To avoid this trouble a concrete floor may be built on a layer of eight or ten inches of rock or other material which will not carry the moisture from the ground. Some poultrymen use floors made of hollow building tile, and find them very satisfactory. Where these are used the tile are laid on a smooth surface and the crevices filled with cement.

The perches should be built so that there will be as few places for mites to breed as possible. If perches are removable, so much the better. A board platform should be placed about eight inches below the perches to catch the droppings. This makes a cleaner floor, and thus adds to the capacity of the henhouse. It makes it easier to clean the house, and aids in keeping the mites in check.

The nests also should be built so that the mites can easily be combated. They could be covered or protected so that the fowls cannot roost on them. This is necessary in the production of a good grade of market eggs.



Winter House for Laying Hens.

should produce a large number of eggs."

The house, points out this expert, need not be an expensive one. It should furnish the fowls protection from the winds and storms and should be so constructed that it will have proper ventilation. A chicken breathes three or four times as much air in proportion to its weight as a human being. Ventilation makes a house somewhat colder, but dryer, and dry, cold air is much better for the fowls than moist warm air.

The house should be built with the

CARE AND FEEDING OF FOWLS IMPORTANCE OF PURE WATER

Birds Which Have Been Developed by Careful Attention Degenerate Quickly When Neglected.

Hens Soon Learn to Enjoy Fresh, Cool Drink, Just as Human Beings Do—Improves the Egg.

Poultry raising shows us that progress is made in two ways—by inheritance and by care in the development of the offspring. Or, in other words, a character which has developed in an animal, even though it was not apparent in its parent, is likely to be transmitted to its offspring. It is for this reason that close attention and great care should be given to the subject of care and feeding of fowls, for fowls which have been developed by careful attention will quickly degenerate when neglected.

Our knowledge of these things leads to the formulation of some general rules which should be studied and observed.

1. The land fowl should be made to "scratch" or "pick" or "tear" its feed.
2. It should be kept dry.
3. Its feed must consist of animal, vegetable and mineral matter, with sufficient water to moisten it.
4. Its reasoning powers being small, man must assist it by placing feeds before it.

The waterfowl should have access to running water. I know this is an opposite opinion to that of a famous duck raiser, but waterfowls for breeding purposes will thrive best when they have free access to running water.

Oyster Shells Are Needed.

Oyster shells are furnished the chickens to stimulate the production of eggs. The hen that is laying freely will eat a lot of oyster shell as her body requires the ingredients that make up the egg shell. For this reason oyster shell should be supplied all the year around and in the winter it is especially necessary to keep up the supply of high quality eggs when eggs are high.

Sand or Gravel Necessary.

Fresh sand or gravel is absolutely necessary to the comfort of the hens this winter. Cover wooden or cement floors at least three inches deep and earth floors from six to twelve inches.

The farm fowl, if given her preference in selecting a roost, would doubtless choose a substantial apple limb rounded just right to allow her to hold on with ease. A good two by four with the upper edges planed round like an apple bough makes a strong, substantial roost.

Guaranteed Eggs.
"Guaranteed eggs" are those laid by fowls judiciously fed on the purest of food, kept in the cleanest of houses and always put on the market in a fresh condition.

Make Hens Work for Grain.
Much benefit is likely to result, without any possible harm, if the hens are compelled to work in clean litter for their grain at all seasons.

Infertile Eggs Best.
Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.